

Poetry.

Be Brave and Stout of Heart my Child

By G. A. Bly.

Be brave and stout of heart, my child,
I would not have thee fear,
Thou' storms are shrieking fierce and wild,
And all around thee drear.

The lightning's threatening glare,
The thunder's dismal crash,
Are but the groans of thunder air,
The electric fire's flash;

And these, although they sometimes brave
Serve him as faithful as the slave
That bows at his command.

Be brave and stout of heart, my child,
So brave you need not dread
The siren charms that have beguiled,
Those by false pleasure led.

To haunted groves, where every breeze
Is marred by passion's breath,
And where the foliage of the trees
Conceals the fangs of death;

None but the feeble mind is lured
By guilty Pleasure's charms,
By braver hearts joys are secured
In Virtue's steadfast arms.

Be brave and stout of heart, my child,
When on Life's troubled sea,
The storms of sorrow, drear and wild,
May hurl their shafts at thee,
And disappointment's troubled waves
May wreck thy brightest hopes—
The joys be buried deep in graves
Where endless slumber sleeps;

But still be brave—fear cannot drive
These evils from thy way,
To shun them, you must nobly strive
In Right's determined way.

Be brave and stout of heart, my child,
Shrink not, though death be near,
I'd have no thought of thee defiled
By wretched coward fear;
I'd rather see thy life's blood flow
From out thy manly breast,
Than be compelled to feel and know
You played a coward's part;

For what is life?—a mystic thread
That binds the soul to clay,
The severed when the soul has fled
To realms of endless day.

Miscellaneous.

The Lost Bracelet.

"Just one penny, if you please, ma'am."

It was the day before Christmas, and late in the afternoon, a beautiful and richly dressed lady was walking up Broadway, with her arms laden with brown paper packages. Hundreds of people were hurrying along, jostling each other as they passed up and down the crowded thoroughfare; but her bright, happy face was like a ray of sunlight in the gathering darkness of the winter afternoon, and the owner of the clattering shoes that had been following her some distance, took courage from its sweet expression, and put up its modest plea for just one penny.

It was a low pleading voice, scarcely audible in the noise and bustle around, yet the lady heard it, for she turned and looked a instant at the little creature before her. Her scanty garments were poor protection from the frosty air, and her gloveless hand and pale face looked blue and pinched with the cold; her miserable hood had fallen on her shoulders, and a pair of eloquent eyes looked up into the lady's face, while, with her stumpy broom she swept the crossing.

"Never mind," said she to herself, "I can walk home—this poor little thing needs more than I do," and she dropped into the open palm before her the only sixpence left. "There, child, a merry Christmas to you," said in a sweet, sympathizing voice, which made the tears come into the dark eyes of the little girl, as she tried to thank her.

It was a long walk that the lady had before her, and the omnibuses rattled along with a provoking empty seat or two inside, but her heart was light and happy with the little sacrifice which she had made, and just as the jets of gas began to blaze out of the windows she reached her home. She had been married only a short time, and she looked around her pretty room which her husband had furnished for her in their boarding-house, she felt more than ever grateful that God had given her such a happy home. She had not removed her hat and cloak, when she heard her husband's step in the hall, and with a smile and a kiss she met him at the door.

"Why, Kate, how tired you look—have you done a great deal of walking to-day?"

Kate blushed and smiled, but deception was not part of her nature, and she replied:

"Yes, Henry, I walked all the way home."

"You should not have done that," said he, a little reproachfully, and then he laughed as he continued: "Did you spend all your money, so that you couldn't afford a sixpence to ride home with?"

"Well, I suppose I must tell," said Kate, with another blush. "I did have just one sixpence left, and was going to ride up, when such a poor little girl—"

"Yes, that's it, I know what's coming. Why, Kate, you make the very mischief among the poor people and my pennies—they are the most ungrateful set in the world!"

"But," said Kate, earnestly, "she was such a delicate, half-clothed, and I am afraid, half-starved little street sweeper—"

"Street sweeper," and her husband held up his hands in mock horror; why, Kate, they pick up handfuls of money in a day, and did you walk home, and give one a whole sixpence. Oh, oh, what won't your innocent little heart do next?"

Kate bore this quizzing very well, and was about to reply, when, on passing her hand up her arm, she exclaimed, suddenly: "Oh! Henry, my brace-

let is gone—your gift, last Christmas—what is all I do? Where can I have lost it?"

"That is too bad," said he thoughtfully, but the next moment he continued, struggling up his shoulders mischievously: "May be some honest person has picked it up." Seeing the tears come into his wife's eyes at this speech, he put his arm around her and kissed her, with "Never mind, though, I can replace it some time."

Her husband, who really loved his little wife tenderly, took her hand and put something in it, closing the slender fingers tightly over it, saying, "Don't distress yourself any more about brace-lets, and street-sweepers; here's your Christmas gift, and the next time you go down town, get a pretty set of furs with it." Kate's hand closed over a hundred dollar bill.

The day after Christmas she was again in Broadway, and as she was passing by the identical spot where she had given away the sixpence, she felt her dress pulled gently, and, turning around, she encountered the same little, half-clad girl.

"I'm so glad that you've come, ma'am," said the child; "you dropped this the other day, and I've been saving it for you ever since," and pulling something out of her bosom, she put it into the lady's hand. Hastily unrolling the bit of newspaper, Kate saw her bracelet.

What a triumph for herself and for Henry! "Thank you, thank you, my child," she exclaimed, taking the little bare hand in hers.

"I tried to find you that day," said the little child, "but you went out of sight so soon that I couldn't, and with a bright face, she continued: 'I want to thank you, and my mother wants to thank you, too, for I didn't get a penny all that day until I saw you, and that sixpence bought the medicine which is going to make her well.'"

Kate's eyes glistened as she heard this, and thought of the temptation to ride home that God had helped her to resist. "Take me to your mother," she said, still holding the girl's hand; such honesty and thankfulness shall not go unrewarded."

It was a pretty long walk away, or near the North river, but they finally reached a tenement house, in the basement of which the little girl lived. A pale, sickly woman was lying on a bed in the single room which they occupied, but she looked up eagerly as she heard the child's voice say, "Here, mother, the beautiful lady is come herself!" Kate sat down by the bedside and bent her ear to a tale of want and privation of which she had never dreamed, and leaving what little pocket-money she had with her, she promised to see her again; then she started for her husband's office. Mr. Alair was poring over his account book when Kate rushed in with bright eyes and glowing cheeks, and holding up the bracelet before his eyes, she exclaimed: "See there, Henry, that's what came of giving my sixpence to the street-sweeper."

Her husband looked up, glad and surprised, first at seeing her, and then because the bracelet was found, and he listened while she told him her interview with the child and her mother. "And now, Henry, I am going to ask you if I may do one thing—I really do not need so nice a set of furs as you have given me the money for, and I want to take some of it to buy fuel and lights, and provisions for these poor people; they had neither coal nor candle, and nothing but a little cold cabbage for their dinner."

Henry shook his head, but it was not a very negative shake. "Nobody can resist you, Kate," said he, smiling, and you may do as you please with the money." Kate thanked him with her moistened eyes more than with her voice, and as the door closed after her, Henry said to himself, "There goes an angel; and if ever that text, 'He that giveth to the poor shall not lack,' was meant for anybody, it was meant for her."

The little girl's mother did not get well again, but before she died, Kate told her about Jesus, and won her to love and trust him, soothing her last moments with comforting, cheering words. Even little Jane she taught to say with faith, "When my father and mother forsake me, then the Lord will take me up."

By-and-by Mr. and Mrs. Alair went to house-keeping, and they took little Jane, now an orphan, to live with them, and if there was one grace more than another that Kate prayed the child might have, it was that of charity; for Jane's growing beauty of character, and her constant gratitude, proved a continual reminder to her generous benefactress of the sweet lesson of our Saviour's—"It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Russian Statistics.

The population of the Russian Empire is estimated at sixty-one millions double that of France or the United States. Of these one million are nobles, twelve millions are commoners, and forty-eight millions serfs. According to the late laws in regard to the emancipation of serfs, these forty-eight millions will in fifteen years be free. Should the present enlightened policy, which seems to influence the Russian Government, continue to control her councils, it is impossible to estimate the advance in the arts and manufactures which the next quarter of a century will chronicle.

We suppose that the man who, in the hour of danger, turns pale and makes his escape, may be said to "come off with flying colors."

"Do you know, sir, why Mr. — has changed his politics?" "Oh, yes he is one of the small-beer politicians, and beer will turn."

Address of the National Executive Committee of the Constitutional Union Party, to the People of the United States.

The political aspect of the country fills the public mind with painful apprehension. The people are everywhere disturbed with the fear of some disastrous crisis. Many are alarmed for the safety of the Union. All are conscious that the sentiment of fraternity which once linked the States together, even more firmly than the compact of the Constitution itself, has been rudely shaken, and that discord has crept into the relationship of communities which should have found, both in the interests of the present and in the memories of the past, the strongest motives for mutual regard and confidence.

What has produced these general and unhappy convictions?

It has been too apparent to escape the most casual observation that, for some years past, there has been manifested a design, in the movements of influential political leaders, to force the country into an organization of parties founded on the question of slavery.

The first introduction of this subject into party politics engendered a controversy which has constantly increased in extent and bitterness, mingling with, or usurping the place of all other political questions, and giving to party politics a greater and more dangerous vehemence. Considerations of the public welfare seem to be cast aside, to make room for wider and more unrestrained contention on this single and engrossing theme.

The two great parties in the country (the Democratic and Republican) have been the chief actors in this fatal contest, if not its authors. Whether they have always exerted themselves to allay the excitement to which it gave rise, or, on the contrary, have both of them occasionally employed it for the promotion of party purposes, it is not for us to determine. It is sufficient to note that the mind of the people has been industriously exercised by this contest to the service of sectional agitation, and that in its progress the teaching of the fathers of the republic, the lights of history, the landmarks of constitutional power, have been renounced, our old and revered traditions of policy spurned, and the welfare of the present and the hopes of the future been brought into jeopardy in the alternations of passionate challenge and defiance between the angry disputants.

It is not our purpose to arraign or denounce either of these parties for their past errors or transgressions, but we regard it as an indisputable fact that by their conflicts they have been mainly instrumental in producing the present lamentable state of affairs. It would be easy to establish this position by a reference to the events in the recent history of the country, with which the public is but too familiar; but we purposely abstain from all comments upon them, as inconsistent with the limits of this address, and as tending to revive controversies which it is its object to allay. We will simply state, that the one, by its frequent and unnecessary intrusion of the slavery question into party politics, has exasperated sectional feeling at the North and increased the growing spirit of disunion at the South, while the other has been prompt to avail itself of these opportunities for anti-slavery agitation.

After having so long agitated the country by their reciprocal assaults, these parties are now preparing for a sectional struggle far exceeding in violence any that has yet occurred, the results of which may be disastrous to the country.

As an indication of the character of this struggle, of its objects and possible consequences, we need only point to the significant fact, that a convention has been called by one of these parties to select a candidate for the office of Chief Magistrate of the Union from which, by the necessary logic of its construction, fifteen States of that Union are excluded.

Solemnly impressed with these facts, a number of gentlemen from different parts of the country, among whom were members of the present Congress, and of Congresses of former date, recently assembled in the city of Washington to deliberate on means for averting dangers to which they may lead.

It was the unanimous opinion of the meeting, that immediate steps should be taken to organize a "Constitutional Union Party," pledged to support "the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws."

This organization was accordingly commenced by the appointment of a "Central Executive Committee" charged with the general direction of the party and with the preparation of an address to the people of the United States.

We need not assure you, fellow citizens, that we approach this task with diffidence and anxiety. We are aware of the difficulty which attends the endeavor, at any time, to persuade men to abandon political associations to which they are allied, either by interest or preference, and we know how much that difficulty is increased when

party attachment is heightened by the ardor of expected success or inflamed by the zeal of opposition. But there are, nevertheless, junctures when honest-hearted citizens will be prepared, at any sacrifice of prejudice, or opinion, to perform this duty to their country. It is the policy of the dominant parties to undermine the real strength of those whom disapprobation, indifference, or disgust force into the position of neutrals in political warfare. The ordinary tactics of parties teach them to discourage those whom they cannot enlist. But the fact is demonstrable that the numbers who occupy this position at all times, and more especially at the present time, constitute a most influential portion of the whole people. If the investigation could be made, there is reason to believe it would result in disclosing the fact that, as parties are now constituted, little less than a million of voters will be driven out of the sphere of active participation in the coming election.

The old Whig strength of the country will be found to furnish no small contribution to this mass. Even those of that association who have been induced to take sides in recent elections with one or the other of the opponent divisions, acknowledge but scant fealty to their new leaders; and the greater number of them will, it is believed, be prompt to join their old comrades in rallying to a conservative field to fight a new battle for the cause of the Constitution and the restoration of old harmony.

Large numbers of the old Democratic party, who withdrew from the line of march when they discovered it leading towards internal strife, and the assault of the traditional policy by which that party achieved its former triumphs, would, we have no doubt, supply a powerful reinforcement to the friends of the Union.

In the American party, to which the breaking up of old organizations gave birth, and which has been active in the endeavor to establish an intermediate power between the contending forces that have engrossed the field, will be found a very large element of conservative strength to increase the volume of the proposed organization.

If we add to all these that mass of quiet unobtrusive citizens, who have always shunned the turmoil of political life, content to leave the destiny of the country in the hands of those who, in the ordinary condition of the national progress, were most ambitious to assume its direction, and who have reposed such faith in the patriotism of their fellow men as to feel no concern in the question of supremacy of party, but whom the extraordinary incentives of a crisis like the present must awaken to the resolve of an effort to protect the threatened safety of the confederacy, we have elements sufficient by their combination, to form a great party, to which additional strength will be imparted by the exalted patriotism of its principles and objects.

Moreover, it is only just to the two contending parties to say, that we do not despair of finding in the ranks of each, numerous individuals who, tired of intestine strife, and alarmed at the threatening aspect of affairs, will unite with the only party which holds out to the country a prospect of repose.

Can it be possible, that, with so glorious a cause before us, an appeal to the patriotism of the land, founded on such inducements as the present exigency supplies, can fall upon unheeding ears, or fail to rouse the national heart to the great enterprise of this commanding duty? Now, when every honest and thoughtful citizen within the broad confines of this Union, every true son of the republic at home and every brother of our lineage abroad, is filled with dismay at the sudden rupture of the national concord, can it be that the power which is able to pour oil upon the troubled waters, and bring gladness back to every good man's fire-side, will withhold its hand from the labor?

That this generation of American citizens, awakened by the clamor that threatens the integrity of our Union, and conscious of its faculty to command the ending of mad debate, and to re-establish the foundations of a healthful, just, and benignant administration of the duties and benefits of the Constitution, will play the slugging part in this momentous hour, and incur the everlasting shame of passively looking on upon the demolition of this fabric of confederated States? No, this generation will prove itself so false to all generations to come as to permit, when it has the power to forbid, the destruction of this glorious heritage of so many millions of freemen, with such immortal memories clustering around the path of their history, with such grand hopes hovering over the career before them, the central point of so many blessings, the subject of so many prayers of the enlightened humanity of the whole world?

Let all men reflect upon the incredible folly of our quarrel.

The country is wrought into a tempest of excitement. Two great political parties are contending for mastery. Both are infuriated with a rage that threatens fearful extremes. The great mass of law-abiding citizens are looking on with amazement, and an ominous apprehension of mischief. And yet there is no danger impending over

the Republic which human passions have not created, and which human wisdom may not prevent.

We have pointed out the chief source of the present agitation, and think we have sufficiently shown that neither of the two parties who are now seeking to obtain the control of the Government can be safely entrusted with the management of public affairs. The only way to rescue the country from their hands is to organize a party whose cardinal principle shall be:—To remove the subject of slavery from the arena of party politics, and leave it to the independent control of the States in which it exists, and to the unbiased action of the judiciary.

To remove all obstacles from the due and faithful execution of the provisions for the rendition of fugitive slaves;

To cultivate and expand the resources of the country by such protection to every useful pursuit and interest as is compatible with the general welfare and equitable to all;

To maintain peace, as far as possible, and honorable relations to all nations;

To guard and enforce the supremacy of the laws by an impartial and strict administration of the powers granted by the Constitution;

To respect the rights and reverence the Union of the States as the vital source of present peace and prosperity, and surest guarantee of future power and happiness;

To teach reconciliation, fraternity and forbearance, as the great national charities by which the Union is ever to be preserved, as a fountain of perennial blessings to the people.

Let these principles be taken to the hearts of those who pledge themselves to the support of the party, and let them actuate their private life as well as their public duty.

To promote this movement, measures should be adopted with as little delay as possible, such as will afford an opportunity to the party to exert a controlling influence on the approaching election, and to select candidates upon whom its vote may be effectually concentrated.

To this end we propose that a Convention be immediately held in each State, which shall assume the duty of embodying the whole conservative strength of each in such form as shall make it most effective.

That each of these Conventions shall make a nomination of two candidates for the Presidency, (omitting to nominate a Vice President,) to be selected from those most eminent and approved in public esteem, one of which candidates, at least, shall be a citizen of some other State than that in which he is nominated.

That these two candidates from each State shall be submitted to the consideration of a General Convention, to be assembled at Baltimore, at a time that shall be designated by the National Executive Committee, which General Convention shall be empowered to select from the whole number of the nominations transmitted to it, a candidate for President and Vice President, as the candidates of the Constitutional Union party.

That this General Convention shall consist of a representation from each State, composed of the same number of members as its representation in the two houses of Congress.

That this representation of each State chosen either by the State convention itself, or in such other manner as such Convention, in view of the shortness of the time for the proceeding, may appoint.

A Convention constituted in accordance with this plan, we think, would be satisfactory to all parts of the country, and altogether competent to the duty of a discreet and judicious selection of candidates. The people, who have so much reason, in their habitual experience of the insufficiency of Conventions, to feel no little distrust of these bodies, might prefer some other mode of nomination, if a better could now be adopted. But in the present emergency, when delay would render any attempt to make a nomination for the coming election useless, we are persuaded they will acquiesce in the plan proposed, as the best the time will allow. Such a Convention will avoid some of the objections to which the ordinary and accustomed composition of Conventions is exposed. It will be confined to the single duty of selecting the candidates from a number of eminent citizens presented by the several States as worthy of a first office in the Government; and it will, most probably, find in the concurring opinion of several State Conventions in favor of one or more individuals, a useful guide to the most acceptable nomination. And as it will be restricted in its choice to the names presented, it will under no circumstances offend the public wish by selecting candidates unknown to, or unrespectable by, the country.

Whether any other principles than those we have enumerated, shall be enunciated, it will be for the Convention to determine. Platforms have been so frequently employed as the shallow devices of party deception, that they have come to be viewed with distrust by the people. We know of no higher and nobler aim than the res-

toration of peace and harmony to a divided and distracted country, and no platform more acceptable to every true patriot than "the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws."

Fellow-citizens, the task that has been allotted to us is performed. We have pointed out a path by which, in our opinion, the country may be rescued from its perilous position. It is for you to determine whether you will pursue that path, or continue in one in which, however the approaching struggle may terminate, may lead to victory but not to peace; to a brief cessation of strife but not to a restoration of harmony.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1860.

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JACOB BROOME.

Chairman Nat. American Executive Com.

From the Franklin Observer.

Advocates Taxation—4.

The change proposed to be made in our revenue laws, and the change necessary thereto in our State Constitution, must be considered in the light of a practical question, and all the objections to such a change should be fairly met, whether such objections may appear to us frivolous or otherwise. We have admitted that our Constitution ought not to be tampered with for slight, or transient causes; but we have shown that taxation to meet the necessary demands of our State, is a matter of momentous consequence to our people, that equality is what they have a right to expect in levying taxes, and that under the present Constitution, equality, or as it is commonly called the *ad valorem* principle cannot be adopted, and therefore the change in the Constitution is just as necessary as the change in our revenue system. We have also noticed the objection, that such a change would add to the strength the eastern portion of the State already has in the Senate of our State Legislature.

I shall now consider an objection to this reform, which appeared a few weeks ago, in the *Wilmington Journal*:

The position taken is, that the present debt of the State was created under our present system of taxation, and should be paid under the same, and if *ad valorem* taxation is to be adopted as the true policy of the State, it should be deferred until the debts contracted under our present system are discharged. This view of the subject may be correct, but if so, I acknowledge my inability to comprehend it. The circumstance that gives vitality to this question, the fact that has given prominence to the subject of taxation in our State, is the creation of an enormous State debt within a very few years. To pay the interest upon that debt semi-annually, and to provide for the liquidation of the principal as it falls due, is the great financial question for our consideration and immediate action. Remove this necessity for increased taxation, and although the principle of *ad valorem* taxation would remain true, its importance would sink into comparative insignificance.

After the disease is removed, we should care but little about the remedy. But if this view of the subject be correct, every act of our Legislature, revising our revenue laws, from the creation of the State debt to the present time, has been wrong. Our State debt began to accumulate when our system of internal improvement commenced in 1849. At that time, as we have shown heretofore, our revenues were derived from taxes on real estate and polls, together with a small tax on a few other subjects. Now if the same system was to prevail until the final liquidation of all the debts growing out of this enterprise, taxation should have continued on the same subjects that were then taxed and no others, and increased on each of them in the same ratio. Instead of that, however, we find the next Legislature, and every subsequent one adding new subjects of taxation, and increasing the amount levied on all subjects, with but little regard to the relative proportions that had been observed before the creation of the debt. Indeed, so radical have been the changes that, largely over half the articles of property now taxed in our State were never embraced in any revenue law ten years ago, nor perhaps thought of as proper subjects of taxation. Had

it been otherwise, the land and poll tax must have been increased seven fold instead of four fold. But instead of adhering to the same policy until the debt is paid which existed when it was initiated, there appears to me to be a peculiar appropriateness in making the change in direct reference to the debt. The debt was created for the internal improvements and other developments of wealth in our State. It necessarily occurs that these improvements affect certain localities more than others. They enhance the value of property in their vicinity, that was valuable before; they make available that which was unprofitable before, and they attract capital and enterprise from a distance, thus causing the sections through which our rail roads and important works pass, to outstrip the less favored portions of the State, in the acquisition of wealth and in the general progress of human improvement.

These advantages are the direct result of that legislation which caused our State to be in debt, and shall not those who enjoy them assist in paying that debt in proportion to the value of their property even though such property had no existence until after the debt was contracted? And indeed the owner of real estate has it to do. If his lands are increased in value four fold, he is taxed on it accordingly. But if the slave property is equally enhanced in value, no change is to be made as to its tax until the debt is paid and the necessity for increased taxation shall have passed away. No—If *ad valorem* taxation is incorrect in principle, if it be not the true policy of North Carolina to tax her citizens in proportion to the value of their property, this should be shown by meeting the direct question, and showing its injustice, unfairness or whatever other unfavorable bearing it would have on our citizens. If on the other hand, it be the true policy of our State, and the correct principle of taxation, then we ought to adopt it, and we should have it now. Now is the time its benefits would be felt. And if the Constitution stands in the way of its adoption now—this now is the time to remove the restriction from the Constitution. And if the Constitution cannot be changed in a moment, and we must wait the regular course of things, first to change the Constitution and then to arrange the details of a revenue law on principles of equality—at all events, now is the time to begin. Begin the reform now, carry it out as speedily as the nature of the case will admit, and the end will be attained two years sooner than it can be if put off for the present. We can gain nothing by patiently waiting. Time will not effect the change. The issue must be met. Action is necessary, and the chances of success are as favorable if we press the question henceforth as they are likely to be if we defer it to a future occasion.

MAÇON.

A Conductor Sold.

Conductors of railway passenger trains see about as much of life, and come in contact with a greater variety of character, than almost any other class of men. Oftentimes he is put to no little trouble by those who patronize his train, and no matter whether it is some dissatisfied, soured, grained old maid, who would monopolize all his attention; a fugitive miss in her teens with a "bag" of a pug-nosed dirty puddle that wants water which she thinks him in duty bound to supply; he must preserve his equanimity and be exceedingly polite. It sometimes happens, however, that some rough hewn specimen of humanity answers to the call "all aboard!" by taking his seat in a car, with whom he thinks he can take some liberties. We have a case in point:

Not long since, a rough-looking personage entered a second class car on one of our trains and with a self-satisfied air, appropriated a seat. When the Conductor applied to him for his ticket, and whenever he passed through the car, the unknown gentleman had a thousand and one unimportant annoying questions to propound, to all of which, as was expected, the Conductor made a respectful reply. By-and-by the train was stopped at an unusual time and place, and the Conductor hurried through to the engine to learn the cause. As he passed the traveler the latter seized hold of him and said—"I say, cap'n, where do you water your horse again?" "We water the horses about six miles above here and the *Jacksasses* about twenty miles beyond," impatiently replied the Conductor. "Well," said the stranger as he drew his tucker, "you'd better take a drink now for I don't believe you can hold out till you get there." The passengers all around roared at the reply, while the Conductor, finding he had "waked up the wrong passenger," and fairly "struck a snag," raised the bottle to his lips, and after pretending to drink, returned it to its owner and beat a hasty retreat.—*Atlanta American*.

It is said that a watch-dog is not so large in the morning as at night, because he is let out at night and taken in the morning.

This hot weather is very trying indeed—especially to fat men.

The exposition made by the Democratic Legislature of Virginia should satisfy all parties that Democratic *practice*, as illustrated by the legislation of the party in the States at the North where they held power, is a very different thing from Democratic *profession*. The people of the South should take warning. There is very little difference, if any, between the practice of the Democratic leaders whether in Federal or State relations and the most odious principles of the

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1. DATE _____